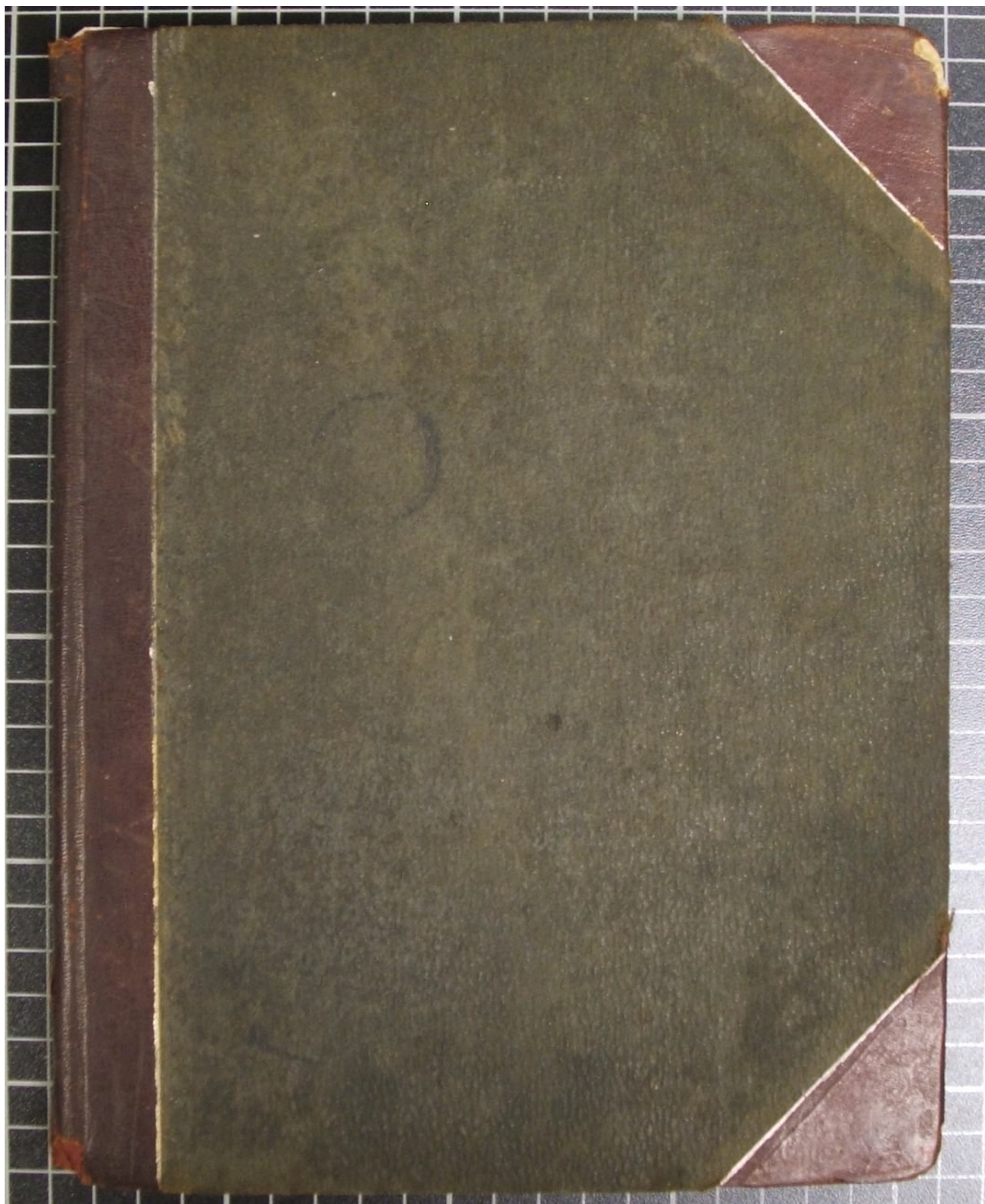
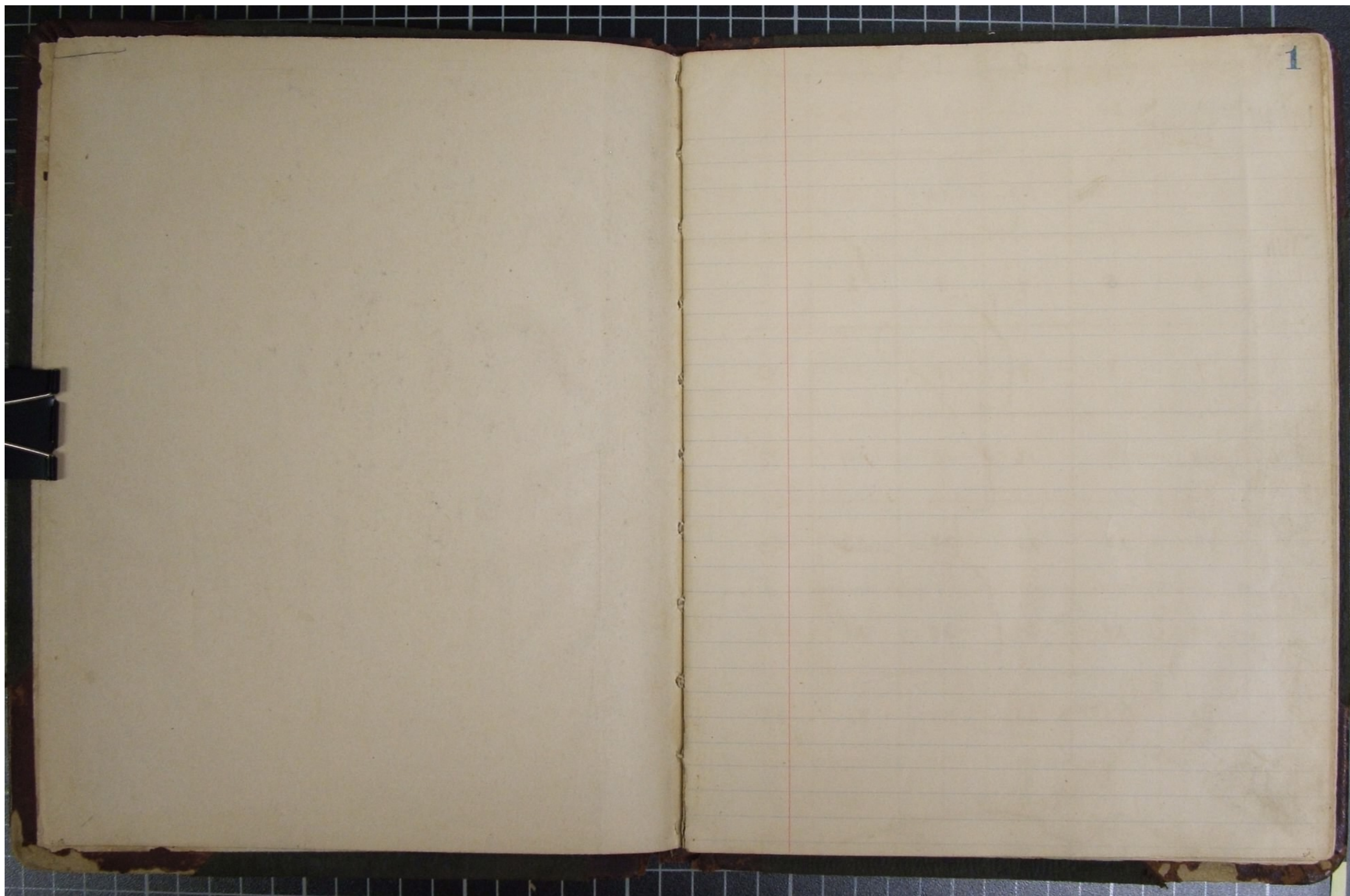
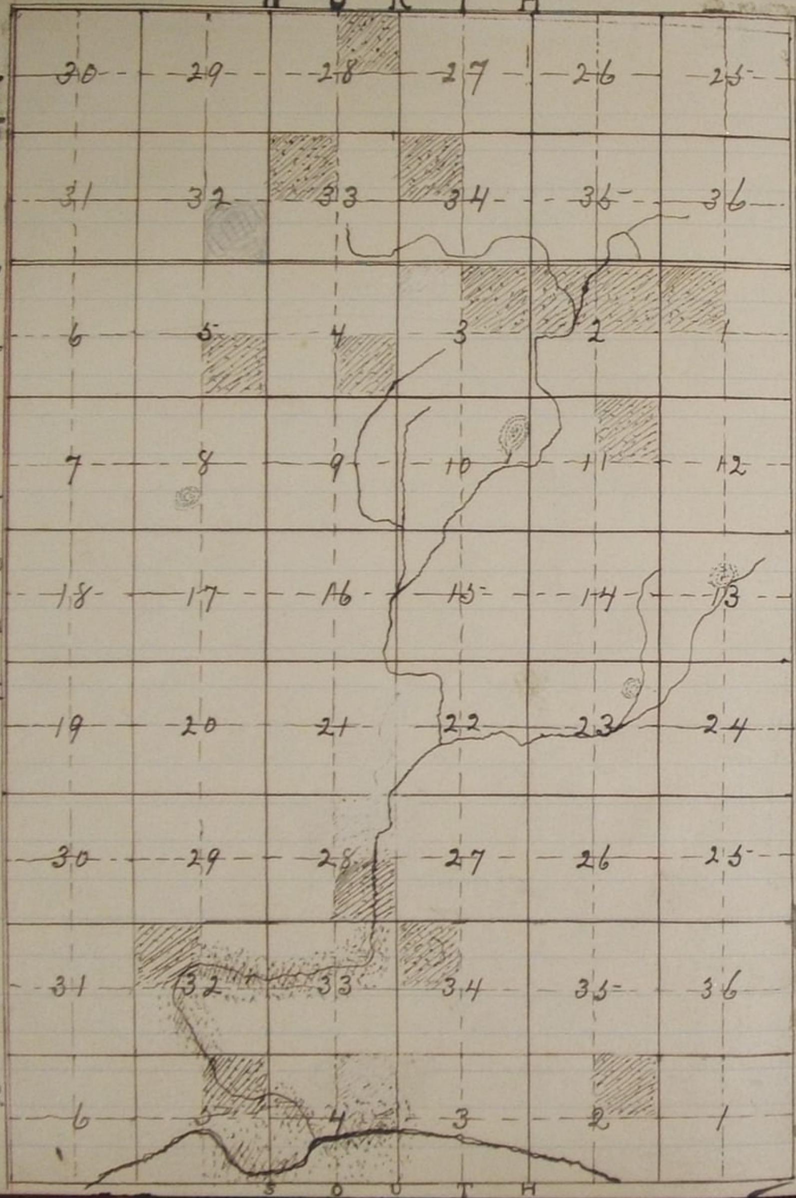








Saunemin. Ill. Jan. 9 1905

Map of Saunemin Township also, the lower part of Union Township showing in the dark shade where some of the war weapons and implements of the Primative man in my collection have been found, their historical sketch, and full size drawing commencing on page 54. also topography and geological formation of Saunemin Township. its history of the Primative man and the early pioneers.

Sec	28	Union Township.		discus	
"	33	"		lance head	
"	34	" "		hunting spear	
"	1	Saunemin Township		rub stone	
"	2	" "		battle ax	
"	2	" "		mortar dish	
"	3	" "		banner stone	
"	4	" "		" "	
"	5	" "		" " (lost)	
"	8	" "		camp fire scene	
"	11	" "		battle ax	J. Smith.
"	28	" "		skinning knife	
"	32	" "		battle ax	H. Hull
"	34	" "		" "	(lost)
"	2	" "	(proper)	" "	
"	5	" "	"	scraper	
	1	" "	"	celt	J. Smith
"	37	" "		" in Det 06	J. Smith

Sec 8 Sannemin Twp Sep 1906 Battle ax by Scott Knights

Topography and Geological formation of Sannemin Township. It is a fair representation of the treeless rolling prairies of Illinois. The north of the township shows the edge of the water-shed, being a little below the divide of the Vermillion and Illinois rivers. It is also slightly rolling, while two or three tier of sections below the first are more level and plateau. The south is very level and is marked by the boundary of the sluggish Vermillion. This stream flows about one tier of sections below the original boundary line making an average depth of about seven sections. The streams have their origin in the north, and follow the valley land marked by the glacial action in a south west course and not marked by many tributaries. between these streams beginning with the second tier of sections and in many places including the third and fourth tier is marked with a level plateau land not as rich in volcanic silt, also of a finer texture, and an absence of slough, which in an early time was a sure indication of its type and peculiarity. The richer valley land borders the streams that enter the township from the east, which seems to be the nature of glacial deposit, also some accumulations. The north averages very rich in glacial deposit not having been carried away. the glacial action having lost its momentum in comming up to the water shed. The traces of many ice bergs still remain. as is shown by the many pockets or sloughs. in

many of these decayed rushes are found at a depth from ten to twenty feet, showing the original deposit. In the second tier, section ten an ancient lake can be traced. this and a few springs. were the general water supply. There were no streams and the sluggish Vermillion was one vast swamp. along the south boundary line is marked a pe culiarity of glacial action, the extreme west which the outlet of the river has a very rich deposit. also the extreme east. both of these sections are marked with some timber. between these points the glacial action has either carried away or left a lighter deposit, as it is marked with a thinner and more com- -pact soil. there does not seem to be any shel- ving of land, but a natural drainage to the south or south west. except in Sec 34. being nearer the river, makes the elevation more prominent. which is the ending of another ridge that enters the town -ship at the east side, a little below the center about two sections wide, and extending in about three deep. it is slightly rolling. the water shed being both north and south into streams leading to the Vermillion. The glacial markings are of the early Wisconsin glaciation, this drift covers the entire town ship from 100 to 200 or more feet deep. the top soil is from a few inches to two and a half feet deep, underlaying this is a very rich clay for- mation. but few gravel pockets are found. indica tions of gravel is found along stream in Sec 28. There

is little sand found. a few streams from the north- east show a small deposit of sand and fine quartz in the soil. The west half of the north tier, sec 4 and 5 showed a glacial deposit of boulders weighing from a few hundred pounds to ten ton. Two were so large that they could not be handled. one in the south half of the north west quartir was burried. the other a very large flat surface on the north half of the south east quartir was covered up.

History of the primative man of Sannemin Town ship. the name of the township reminds of its origin. It was named after a Sub chief called (Sannemin) under Chicago. the great chief of a confederation. History records them as the first inhabitants calling them Illini Indians (which means superior men) composed of the Peorias Cohokias and Kaskaskias. Against this federation the Kickapoos, Pottawotomies and Miamis combined their forces, for war of extermination. a long and bloody struggle followed. The Illini made their last stand to battle at Starved Rock in La Salle Co, in 1774 but were defeated. The victorious tribes had trouble in dividing the territory which could only be setteled by a war among them selves. In this struggle the Kickapoos + Pottawotomies combined their forces against the Miamis. This was a fierce and bloody struggle of short duration, but undecided to the combatants. A council was then held and the terms agreed to were that the Miamis should select 300 warriors, the Kickapoos and Pottawotomies the same number, these 600 braves the pride and flowers of their race should meet in combat to decide the trouble. This fight took place on the bank of the Sugar Creek. the signal to commence when the sun rose. it lasted all day. and at the setting sun which closed the day, there remained twelve warriors. five were Miamis and seven, Kickapoos and Pottawotomies. there is no great record of this in history. but this fight could never be equaled by the white man. for courage and endurance

Their cause was for home and a territory for their maintanence. The miamis loosing their territory retired to the east side of the Wabash River. and became the Ohio Indians. leaving this section of the country for ever. The Kickapoos and Pottowatomies then divided the land between them selves and the old indian trail is in this County passing near Olivers Grove, and ran north east comming from the south west. It passed close to the large oak tree on the west side of the main road south of Chatsworth. This remained the dividing line up to 1835; when they were taken by the government and put west of the Mississippi River. The Pottowatomies camped on the Vermillion River along their territory north west of Kickapoo Grove or now (Olivers Grove) The Kickapoos about 700 in number erected a council house. and erected a village on the east side of Indian Grove south of Fairbury. but in 1830 moved to Kickapoo Grove here they erected a large subtancial and permanent council house, [97 wigwams & several smaller [illegible]] this house was erected not far from where the large oak tree stood near the trail. here an exact census was taken and they numbered 630 souls. In 1832 a mission was established and Father Walker a Methodist minester conducted the servises. His home was in La Salle Co. and in his old age would travel this distance and all the compensation he asked for. this service was food for him self and horse. and a place to rest at night. The Indians had great respect for him. and no matter how far away in their hunting expeditions,

would return on a Saturday night. if they expected Father Walker. and hear him preach Sunday morning. This is how the services were conducted. in the center of the ground a fire was kindled. and over this hung the kettles in a line. this had the nature of a public dinner. of which the whole tribe partook. The men were grouped on one side. the women on the other. at one end the children. at the other end the preacher. two men stood near the children to see that order was kept. after the services the kettles were removed. and dinner was served out in wooden bowls and benches, with ladels and spoons of the same material. The dinner generally consisted of venison. coon opossum turtle fish and other animal food they could obtain, with corn, beans and potatoes all boiled together. Franklin Oliver was the only white man who resided with the indians. afterwards owning the land. and the Grove bears his name. the name kickapoo Grove having almost faded from the memory of the early pioneers. The indians could neither read or write. and it did not matter much if they had Bibles or not. Walker concieved the idea of making a number of boards. and carving on them some text of the scripture. These boards were made from walnut lumber. and were held sacred by the indians, and protected with utmost care. They called them prayer-boards. Franklin Oliver says one board bears special mentioning. on it were carved the ten commandments five on one side and five on the other.

walker succeeded in converting two of the Kickapoos and they went as missionaries to their old enimies the Miamis, across the Waback River, their names were Little Doctor and Cornstalk. They were much respected by them, and exerted a great influence for good.
The Kickapoos were not long established in their new home when they experienced the cold winter of 1830 to 31. They suffered untold hardship. the storms of that winter were very to all kind of game. Deers by the hundred starved to death. the snow fell to a depth on the level of four feet. followed by a drizzly rain turning to sleet, followed by intense cold weather. Their supplies ran very short at times that it became nessary to occasionaly sacrifice a pony. Only four white settlers experienced the same winter in the County V M Darnall near Fairbury. L Payne. and Troc Jordan near Chenoa, and Fredrick Rook near Pontiac, Indian hunting expeditions were carried on as late as the 50's ~~by Chief Pontiac~~, but more so by Chief Shabbona. the latter did not molest the white settlers. He was the chief of the Pottawatomis also the head chief of three great nations. the Ottawas. Chippewas and Pottawotomies. and in their council was tried and found guilty. for aiding the early white settlers. This is how it was that he remained among the white settlers till he died of broken heart in July 17-1859 and was permitted to roam over these prairies, at will. The Chief a white man's friend a traitor to this tribes has linked to him the

history of the early pioneers never to be forgotten. He was second in command to Tecumseh and was by his side when he fell. and ordered the retreat. He then made a vow to the great spirit, that if he was led to a place of saftey, he would never take up tomahawk against the pale face. He was convinced that they were their equal in strength and courage. superior in knowledge. It was a trying ordeal for him. when the great Sauk Chief Black-Hawk at his war dance, the day after Stillman's terrible defeat. saying to him. permit your young men to unite with mine to exterminate the pale face. Chief Shabbona laid his right hand on Black Hawk's left sholder, saying the pale face will bring an army like the leaves on the trees. and sweep you into the ocean beneath the setting sun. Having now turned a deaf ear to Black Hawk and knowing his intentions. he carefully withdrew from their war dance near the noon of night, and mounted his favorite pony on his mission of mercy. the distance to travel was 100 mi or more in a straight line. but the settlers were scatterd but with the aid of his oldest son Pypx or (Pepper) they rode Pypx to the west. Shabbona to the east. with but few exceptions they heeded the warning. He had warned the Indian Creek settlers. but thinking they might not heed him. rode back and begged them to flee. as they could not resist the frenzied attack of Black Hawk. Here sixteen men, women and children were scalped. Again he proved his loyalty to the white man. acting as guide for General Atkins. who pursued Black Hawk

through the Winnebago swamps. He also acted as guide for surveying expeditions in the north west territory. once in 1837 one of the party from New York gave him a coin as a token, marking on it his initals. the chief kept the coin, and 20 or 25 years latter met the giver on the streets of Ottawa. and to prove that he knew him showed the coin. a case of never forgotten fidelity. and once on a hunting expedition he gathered his braves around a frightened plow-boy. who with ox team was breaking the prairie sod. explaming to them that the pale face "heap plow" and pointing to the west. said that they would plow up to the Mississippi. the father of waters and then way. way, beyond that. We some times marvel at the unfoldment of their minds. their governing power. and how in their great council, their oratory stands a marvel of their time and age. Under section three of the treaty of Prarie du Chien between the Potawotomies. Ottawas and Chippewas. and the United States of July 29-1829 all the land lying in northern Illinois was acquired by the United States except at Paw Paw Grove two sections were reserved for a home for Shabbona and on this he remained with his tribe till 1835 when they were taken west of the Mississippi River. He returned in 1850 to collect his rent. but found it in hands who had obtained government patents. Pen can not portray his feelings He was now 76 years old. here he had lived so many years. here were buried his twin boys. also his wife. who lost her life while fording the Illinois River

not far from Seneca. Painting his face black he fell prone over the grave. he ate or slept not. but constantly beat his breast. weeping and wailing. until he grew wan and weary. then his powerfull intellect, wavered tottered and fell. He was found lying upon the ground. away up on Rock Creek in Kendall Co. Some good Samaritan brought him back to life again. His few remaining years he spent his time with his tribe in the west. also among his few friends here, till in 1857, when L. P. Sanger. father of Mrs George M Pullman was instrumental in raising 500.00 $ to purchase 20 acres south west of Morris for his home. It was here that the old Chief died of broken heart July 17-1859. He was burried near Morris. and by his side slumbers the remains of his wife Wiomex or Conouka. Mary his favorite daughter his little grand daughters Mary Okonto and Mehwatch and his nieces Chicksaw and Soco. These historical facts are gathered from men that knew him. and with whom I came in contact with. and while our County and township are linked to him as his hunting ground. his never dying friendship to the Pale Face. that this was written to his memory. to the memory of the noble old Chief Shabbona.

Chief Shabbona was born in Canada about 1780 of the Ottawa tribe. He married a daughter of a Pottawatomie Chief, and according to custom became a Pottawatomie.

Mr R. L. Holdavage say that Chief Shabbona was given a place on the stand or platform: when Lincoln and Douglas had their joint debate at Ottawa in 1858.

Shabbona in his nights ride, warning the settlers, used three ponies

A painting of Chief Shabbona, from life can be seen in the Historical Building Chicago.

Personal History

He followed the great rush period. and was one of the early settlers of Saumenuid Township, emigrating here from La Selle Co. Ill. making the trip with a team and wagon all of our belongings in this. also a cow tied behind. locating in the north part of the township late in the fall of 1869. I was but a babe in my Mothers arms. The early pioneer days are stamped indelibily on my memory. I was born in an old log cabin. erected by my Grand father in La Selle Co. being one of her early pioneers. and one of the Cholera victims. when that dread disease played havoc in 1847 and 48. When a little boy I would often listen to my Grand mother. who in her quaint way would often tell thrilling tales of indian massacres, of the Black Hawk war, or the struggle of the early pioneers. also from my father I would listen to indian tales, as he had spent years among them. also came in contact with the primative man in the wilderness of many other countries. So it came about. that when he would find the implements, and war weapons of the primative man, in turning over the prairie sod, would save them. telling us of their use and purpose, these and others I have preserved,

and classed. as best I could. that the coming generation or those interested. may know and read of the struggles of the early pioneers, and the primative man before them.

It might do to mention the conditions that make it possible to find their weapons. This open prairie country was an ideal grazing ground. also the abundance of sloughs. a place for fowl and fish. also an abundance of straw berries (wild) the soil productive. that while camping here. their corn, potatoes, beans, and such could be raised. that there would be plenty in store for them during the winter In Sec 10 an ancient lake can be traced. in Sec 13 there was a large spring. and in the dry summer of 1887 was cleaned out. and bones by the wagon load were thrown out. deer bones. buffalo bones. there seemed to be bones of all sizes. showing plainly what the prairie was inhabited with. and the many struggles that took place there. some no doubt were either killed or wounded by the primative man. There war weapons are very scarce there. but as this spring is situated in a ravine. are no doubt covered up by washing of land while being cultivated. There no doubt were battels fought. to account. for us finding so many arrow points and other weapons, or

about a section of land. there do not seem to be any mounds. to show that they burried their dead here. but to account for this. they only made these open prairie their camping grounds in the summer. or a short stay on their hunting expeditions. while the older ones. would have permanent wigwams and council house near some timber. there they would also locate their burrying ground the nearest indian burrying ground is nearly 13 miles, near Pontiac. there do not seem to be any mounds in this township. and my knowledge on archaeology would be so vague. that I could not say. In the center of the township there seem to be some peculiar elevations of land. but I could not say of what origin In Sec. 8 on a hill was located either a camp fire or signal fire. as a ring was formed with stone. this elevation is on a level plateau country. and a fire could be seen for miles, in the same section the illumination of the Chicago fire could be seen the distance eighty miles or more.
In the same section Sec 8. not far from the signal fire, or camp fire was located a battle ax was found by Scott Knights in 1906.

Recollections of the early Pioneers

The early settlers began to settle in Saunemin Township. in the extreme south west. which was the timber section. and today known as the "Five Mile Grove". about 1852 and 3 is when the first entry for land was made. following up a year or so latter by the settlers. In 1853 not over six settlers had located and built. In 1852 Pontiac had but seven people. Dwight in 1856 had but four houses. This was about the time the first Rail Road. the alton came through and established three towns. the ones above mentioned. besides Odell. The early settlers locating here before the Rail Road. had long trips to market. their grain was hauled 50 to 60 mi. and even to Chicago. The live stock cattle, sheep or hogs. would be driven to Chicago nearly 90 mi. The opening of the Illinois & Michigan canal in 1848. opened new towns for the early settlers, and some of the houses were built from lumber hauled with ox teams from Morris Stone were hauled from Joliet. The bricks for building chimneys were hauled many miles. as not many were made. Pontiac latter on made brick by hand. or tramping the clay while in the hopper. and pressed through the form by ox or horse power. one of these old sweep mills, or Pug mill could be seen at Pontiac about 1895. showing a great contrast between the old

and new or present method. This timbered part was bought up by the early settlers in small lots securing them selves with fuel for the winters, many others who could not secure a timber lot would haul coal 40 mi or more. Streator or Hartz Grand, as it was called was the nearest coal bank. The ox teams did the breaking of the prairie sod up till about war times. or the commencement of the great rush period from 1865 to 70. The emigrants, as they were called. with their prairie schooner, or covered wagon, seemed to be attracted here, by cheap land. or grazing advantages. and seemed to come from the north & north west or the older settled parts where grazing was becoming prohibited. and here water and grass was plenty and free. It had always been known as a great swamp country. not fit for man or beast to live in. till it became nessary. Many were the trials and hardships of these early settlers such an abundance of water. and such a rank growth of grass and rushes, which yearly decayed. also the ponds being stagnant water. covered in the summer with a green scumb. It meant ague a shaking chill lasting nearly all summer. and no medical skill. but their own experience of this malaria. Live stock would also be affected and often a great loss. when this stagnant water had to be used. In the dry years water

became scarce. and the only resort was to dig a hole in these ponds. but the soil did not act as a filter, as any one could detect the stagnant or slough smell of the water. The abundance of water filling up these slough, in the early spring and summer, brought an abundance of animal life. Frogs. there seemed to be no limit to their number. would sing and croak the long night through. ~~impossible to sleep without putting batting in the ears.~~ later on the misquite had its reign. they would hang like a dense cloud around these stagnant sloughs, which was an ideal breeding place. and woe to the animal that would venture near for a drink. of all the insects the green head or called "horse fly" was the most vicious. also as abundant, and animals would becomb crazed when attacked by them. It became a common phrase for a minister to say I have a charge in the horse fly district. which meant central Illinois, or especially Livingston Co. Fish were very plentiful in these deep sloughs, especially if there had been some wet seasons in succession. and were mostly the cat fish or bull head. as to the water fowl there was an abundance. living on game which was so plentiful. could hardly be equaled anywhere. Geese, ducks and cranes would migrate here by the thousands in the early spring

and all night long their cries could be heard. it seemed the disturbance came about, mostly for need of standing or wading room. It was not an uncommon thing to see a boy on horse back, having a long whip with a cracker. keeping the geese and ducks from lighting on a new sown field of oats or wheat. How different with the boy of to-day. The prairie chicken came next, they were also very plentiful. of the wild animals there were not so many. deers were quite plentiful. but the fox, badger or smaller animals were not so abundant. The gray prairie wolf was common, and were some times seen while at work in the fields. A fox chase was the boys delight and a mild day in the winter was selected while there was snow on the ground. horses and hounds were used and a large circle formed. The snow would gather in the tail till at last he would succumb to its weight. delivering grain or going to market was a tedious trip. all night long the farmer could be heard comming home. The most of the day was taken up to make the trip, and most of the night the return. There were no laid out roads no land marks except the few settlers home's to guide one over the prairie. There was but one lone tree (elm) for miles around. that stood in the adjoining township west. some of ther early settlers had guides. such as a furrow plowed or following the ravines. One furrow was in the

north west of the township, led from union township to Pontiac. each traveler was at liberty to select his own road. so there became no worn path. many were the waiting and watching. and a light kept burning at the window on a dark night. for the Father. Brother or traveler who was wending his way home. and many were the songs sung by the night traveler. and the noise of the wagon would seem to lend a charm, to inspire the singer on to break the solitude around him. The German could easily rank first. and many were the songs that came to him on these nights. in a far away land. so strange to him. Many an amusing incident has occured to the traveler lost on these prairies. or that sleep overcame them, or trusting to their noble horses to find the way, some-times these hungry horses would find a hay stack on the open. or in the farm yard. or would take the sleeper on with them, into a pond where they had gone for water, and may be were mired fast. There is one thing especially to a new country that should not be overlooked. It is their sociability and willingness to help one another. and as neighbors were far between, it would not be an uncommon sight to see a family in the old farm wagon. with a board for a seat (a spring seat was not known or thought of) going to visit

a neighbor. or that the good wife would take the
dough along to make bread at the place she would
visit. or on long winter nights. sleigh loads would
gather at some home to play cards or pass the
time some way. we sometimes hear them say
where a ban is put on some amusement. I
use to do that. and was a church member too. Give
us the good old times. when we could go and
visit all day. enjoy our dancing. music. card
playing. our lyceums. debatings. spelling match.
the maple sugar party. huskings bees. our pumpkin pies and hard
cider. or the feast we would have in harvest
times. when the call came to help bind in stations
or the fox hunt or deer hunt. when the prairies
would be fired in circles to scare the deer. all
of these arouse the memory. for they are fast slipping
away. and will soon be forgotten. the long winter
nights were lonesome. not many books to read
the mail might not be had but once a month
or longer. as provision was laid in stor for
nearly all winter. and there would be no great
need of going to town unless the trip could be
made easily. a little latter a mail route was
established and those living near the center
of the township were better accomodated. as
this is where the post office was located.
bringing mail twice a week. the postman
going from Pontiac to a point in Iroquois Co.

on the I.C.R.R. this was continued up till the
wabash R.R. was built in 1880. At this P.O. center
a store was conducted. a church erected in 1872
the center school. or old bethel. which was
erected in the early 60's. this is all there is
left there to day of this little inland town. the
church & store were moved to where the village
now stands. At the school house the town
meeting. and business was done. voting for
president. a blacksmith shop was located
not far from this center. a doctor had made
his home near here to practice. taking the place
of another old doctor. who was one of the first
to be among the early settlers. when he could
not be had. doctors were called from other
towns. making many of their trips on foot
20 to 30 miles. this was the cheapest mode of
traveling. Buggies were not thought off. and
woe to the one that bought one. as fingers
would be pointed at him. for such an
extravagance. a shoe makers shop was also
carried on. and a boy could have his mending
done. while he waited. and well he might
wait for he only had but the one pair. these
were rough cow hides. two or three sizes to
large. so that more than one pair of socks
or foot rags could be worn, also some
allowance made shrinkage. some times

a young man could afford his pair. one a thin light pair for Sunday wear. com ming to church as often as possible. and could show off with more pride. than the boy of to-day with his patent leather shiners. The heavy cow hide boots; and the typical school boy and the paper collar, shin plasters are no more. his long bushy hair. blue overalls. long roundabout or blouse. big boots. and woe to the boy that got them to small and would have to kick at the door casings or walls to get into them. after drying and shrinking during the night. two or three suits of clothes one in the winter. having no under clothes. wearing his last summer suit. that he had almost out grown. putting his last or larger suit on for out side wear. all of this seems but a dream the good house wife did all this sewing by hand. There were no sewing machines and even up till in 1870 would cost from 80 to 100 dollars. Think of her toil in a large family where all this sewing, even the spinning and weaving was done. stop a moment and say Bless her. hers was a great field of labor. and many were her trials. and many are the tender memories that cling to her. or to those that would gather around the fire place in those early log cabin homes. Many were their hard ships; and the advancement slow

and not untill the two rail roads were built in the township the wabash and the SCRR. did it open greater opportunities to them. also another great factor. the tiling and draining the land. These were great stimulants; and made a marvelous change in the wealth of the township. The Five Mile Grove before this had been the center of all enterprise. The 4 of July demonstrations were held here. The township cemetery located here. Boaring for coal in 1866. The first school built here. a rude log house in Sec 32 and the first teacher is living yet. having taught there in 1854 and 5- Many of the first schools were in session 5½ days a week. The great drainage ditch made by California Smith to drain a section of that contry The runaway negro that was protected by some of the abolitionist during war times and escaped via of the underground rail way. How this act was resented by others and the Golden Circle organized. and how they came to disband. after one of their meeting at Odd Bethel. the draft was read to six of their number. How the Grange of the early 70's flourished. their yellow sashes and banners waving but a short time. The short life of the alliance in the 80's. The meeting of the farmers and

the rail way officials, [chiefly off'y the survey] the farmers striving hard to make the appearance as representing the wealthy class. feeling as if in the presence of great men. How a few old timers would come to the village with bare feet up to 1884+5. Many are the recollections, many are the pages that could be written. their work is and should not be forgotten. the sod lines telling of poverty. the many calls of the sheriffs have memories of their own. The Breaking Plow Boy. his faithful wife have subdued the sod. battleing aginst years of famine. when army worms would cut down their wheat. rust would blight the small grain. or be taken by chinch bugs. grass-hoppers or other insects. they have seen mar-vellous changes, [the log cabin + rail fence stands no more] in the place of the hand scythe came the cradle. the mower. self rake marsh harvester and last the binder to tie the sheaf. The ox yoke. the wood mould board prairie plow. have been laid aside, [their builders are no more] the sod that they have turned, has been turned on them. Theirs was a noble work. the acheive-ment of their labor, stands a lasting monument for all time

Feb 10.03

The lone Elm tree south & west of Eylor Ill was planted by Mr Hayes. one of the first settlers. He lived but a short time and was buried a short distance south East of the tree on the open prairie. The tree was the cow boys and cattles shade, so remained stunted, and as it is seen today. it shows a heavy bore. age. but not so very large

On page 48. I spoke of an indian being a coward.
The Indian was very religious, and believed most
firmly in a supreme being. also a happy hunting
ground for the good and brave indian, but for
the coward there were no home of rest.

It is sad indeed that so much of our American
Indian traditions and legens are lost,
The indian was a great story teller also a
great boaster in regard to his bravery
His story telling of legens, and other stories
were of a high moral nature. His legens
most of the spirit world^+ were blended
given tone and color from nature, and the
water, the wind, flowers trees and many
other things were interblended and were
given voices or spirits. or had been his
associates. It is not strange then that by
their desire. or from their interpetation in
prayer would select names that would
designate or give them rank, Their language
or their singing at times of peace or feast
would be of a musical rhyme and soft
We are many times reminded of this at
the effect of tone, of the names of some
Indian maiden. The names of rivers
valleys mountains. cities and such
bearing out. This is realy all we have
left. the names remind us of their historical
tradition. Our Township is named after a
sub chief under Chicago, Our County seat is
named after a great indian chief. We
should record. love the association, and traditi
ons of the past. It was the ebb and flow of
the human race.

"Dec 5-1906"

A brief sketch of the tools, instruments, and war
weapons of the primative man in my collection
found in this locality.
The battle ax and ungrooved celt would be classed
as the most important, as a warrior would not
be equiped for war or hunt without them.
It took time, patience and great skill for the
work man to make a perfect balanced ax or celt.
these weapons were highly prized and handed
down from Father to Son, or kept in the tribe.
We are suprised to find some fine specimens
in this locality, and wonder how they came
to be lost, but when we consider the stone age
and specimens showing the Paleolithic and
neolithic age of the primative man, and the
many changes or events that could take place
such as would fall to the lot of a roaving people,
their many hand to hand encounter in
defenses, or for their maintanance in the
pursuit of game, all this would account for
some being left here and there to tell the
story of other days.
Their history reveals a great deal to the
collector and are highly prized. for they
realize it is indeed a rare thing for a
warrior to loose his best weapon, or in
comparison for a white man to loose his rifle
and besides being scarce or rare for all warriors
did not posess them.

They were made by the wearing or grinding process using harder stone.
The specimens found here are of the glacial granite, showing that a lasting and durable stone was selected.
The sharpening was some times done by the grinding of two axes, so as to save time and labor.
This weapon was fastened or bound with hide to a short stick, and could be handled with great skill, even in riding their ponies, or in defense, could be thrown with great accuracy, for this was one of the great past times throwing the ax or celt at some mark.
The celt was the old type of tomahawk, untill the iron ones came into use through the contact with the white man.
When not in use, they were carried in the belt or under the twisted rope, that was made from the inner bark of the elm tree, this rope was also a very necessary thing to tie their captives with.
The next rare specimens found would be the lance or hunting spear point, these were fastened to a long shaft, and could be used in close range, or thrown some distance
The hunting spear was used mostly in the pursuit of game, being notched, so it could be securely fastened, also of a heavier type.

The lance heads used in battle, to break the enemys front or check a charge, also to be thrown
The lance in my collection is a splendid specimen nearly six inches long, and accurate chipping.
The other weapons found would be along the same line, such as having cutting edges, the leaf shape scraper, skinning knife and even the cutting lance.
The leaf shape scraper are quite plentiful, some show much skill. It was used by hand, for many purposes, especialy scraping the hides for tanning, also used by the squaws to work the soil that seed could be planted.
The skinning knife was some times notched and fastened to a handle, showing fine chipping on the full or cutting edge, and a most dreaded weapon. In battle it was used for a dagger or to scalp the enemy, also for skinning animals. It would seem a marvelous feat when we examine the edges of these stone skinning knife, to see what a dreaded tool they were in the hands of a dextrous warrior. These tools are not very plentiful, and I have but a few that are found in this locality.
The war points arouse our curiosity, being a weapon of the Paleolithic age, some fine specimens are found, some points have as many

as three. others four points or corners sharpened. this was a very heavy weapon or club. and at the end where the points were fastened it was made much larger, so that the stone points could be set or fastened all around.
It was a heavy but ~~a dreaded~~ weapon in close quarters, for it answered the two purposes of crushing and cutting.
The heart shaped flints or arrow points found here, show the skill of many workman, I can hardly do their work justice. for the workman must have been indeed skilled to make them so perfect. and as so many have been found in this locality: also the finding of some flakes. show that many were made at their camping places.
They were mostly made by the older warriors those most skilled at it, and made by the clamping process, where two harder stone were set in a frame having a small opening or jaw like, also the gouge or punch was used.
Little do we realize the skill it took, for our workman of to-day with his steel tools could not make a barb so light and durable as that of the primitive man's. but to them it was a art handed down, or taken up by the most skilled ones, and so proficient would he become that many could be made in a short time

among the lot are many different types, and will try and describe a few of the best. and those used for different purposes.
The long and short beveled notched barb was meant to rotate, while in flight. I can hardly tell the object of this. but the few I have makes me class them. for it shows that the workman by sharpening it this way could make it rotate.
a few others are made so they could be extracted and used again. and a few of the same class that have a double purpose, having the harpoon form, but the cutting lobe is given a different slant. and also sharpened, so it cuts or clears it self in extracting.
a few others called the wounding arrow. and this type was given an extra long lobe. but it depended on the touch the warrior gave it when sent on its mission either to kill or wound.
In the lot are many different types of base or shaft, where the barb was fastened to the stem. such as the very crowning base, some of the square, some of the indented, also of a few of the try notched, base these are very rare. and do not know why they were made in that shape. except a type from the hands of a certain workman.
The notches in the base also have their

peculiarity, such as deep and shallow cutting. but this may be more from the different workman. but as it is such an important part it must be considered, for here the barb was secured to a shaft by cord made from hides and such other wrapping as could be secured. One is bewildered when he gives it a thought, to see the skill used by the primative man in fashoning his weapons

A few drills, both the slender and blunt types have been found, and one specimen a fine one is sharpened at both ends (of the slender type) and the ends beveled back also sharpened, and would class it as a hieroglyphic pencil. The method of drilling was by the half rotation, feeding sand and water. The blunt drill for drilling the shallow depression in stone for the cups of the medicine man. The slender drill for deep holes such as in their emblems and pipes

The discus is made of glacial granite used in a game called Chung Kee. It has depressions on both sides, so it can be thrown as a weight. Some small round stones used a marbles these and the discus are the only things found that they used in their games

A few other round but more oblong were used as hammer stones: sewed in a sack

and fastened to a short stick, answering the same purpose as a battle ax

A few rub stones are found. these were used in rubbing down hides, grinding roots and parched corn, and as a mortard dish was found, it shows that they did most of the summer camping on these prairies, and may be raised their own corn while here.

All the barbs are of the chert stone or called flint, and some flakes are splendid fire flints, and may be used for that purpose

I have one barb not finished that is of a different stone, but on account of its grain could not be worked, it belongs to the coral family, and called chain coral. It is quite a curiosity, for the work on it shows that this glacial deposit could not be flaked

A few good spear both bird and fish. These were of a lighter type, also fastened to a long shaft same as a lance head

The barbs notched were fastened to a shaft having feathers near the end to balance it in its flight, when sent from the bow

The barbs were carried in a quiver. and when necessary some were poisoned so the least wound would cause death to the enemy.

This describes many of the different types. but there is much to know yet, and these are

only a few found here.
In the lot are two Banner Stones. These are
made of varigated slate. used in their
religious rites or carried as emblems. and
belong to the Mound Builder Race. A hole
is drilled through them so they could be
fastened to a reed or carried by a string
they show much skill in shaping, and are
very rare specimens. A drawing and full
description is given on another page. also
many of the other specimen have a drawing
and better description on other pages
This historical sketch of weapons, tools
implements and such was found in this
locality. and drawing and record kept in
this book, and this sketch is rather in a
condense form as to their use and purpose.
The Tomahawk on page 97 is called an Ind-
ian war hatchet, also were used in their
councils as the pipe of peace. The bowl for
tbacco being filled on the top. also used
in their war dances. It was the highest
prized war weapon they had, and the most
dreaded by the pale face. It fell in their
hands through barter. and some times
through wars in contact with the white
men or early explorers, traders and such
It was brought here from the foreign

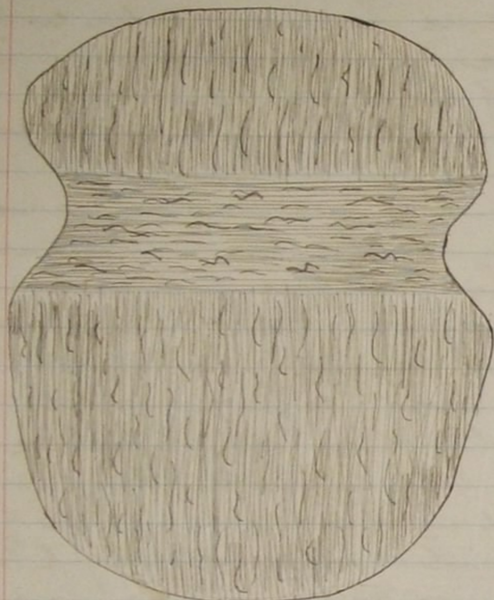
contries. and hand forged. so can not
be classed as belonging to the indian
handicraft. but the name Tomahawk
is of indian origin. and the stone toma-
hawk (celts or ungrooved ax) lost its name
and the white mans tool became the Ind-
ians war hatchet or Tomahawk. They
were indeed rare. and possessed only by
the chiefs, and a few of the best warriors
who secured them through the killing
of the early trappers, It was their general
tool and took the place of an ax. The
smaller ones were greatly admired and
were decorated, and kept in their
council houses. and when in council
with white men. was called the
pipe of peace.
Leaving the line of Indian war weapons
the most sacred thing he could posess was
his charm or medicine sack. The warrior
when reaching maturity or when he felt
ready. and anxious to become a warrior would
now rightly come into possession of his med-
ine sack. This came from the medicine
man. who gave them after much ceremony
His authority ranked very high. and had to
pass through a severe test ordeal when
a candidate for this high place. The

young warrior first test of bravery and manhood was to take his medicine sack his favorite instruments of war, bow, camp, and after fasting, praying and preparing for a few days, would now be ready to slay his enemy or the wild beast of the forrest. His delight would be to return with a scalp, which would secure him a place in the council, but well satisfied to return bearing the wild beast of the forrest, and if he proved a coward, he would be branded a squaw man, and with the squaws remained at camp, and did the labor, and hardly ever married. The warriors medicine sack is some thing the pale face could not procure, in speaking of his not marrying it was not prohibited, but no Indian maiden would marry a coward. It was indeed a great event for the braves and Indian maidens when the braves came back from hunting expeditions or wars, the bold and spirited warriors, and the coy maidens, for they were governed very strict by the parents or those who had authority over them. Their emotion of love had much the same translation as the spartan mother, whose greatest desire was to see her son become a soldier. Many instances are on record where an Indian mother has killed her infant

sons, "this is since they were under civilization" because they could not be great warriors. Their emotion of love was not understood by the white man when he mingled, or married an indian maiden, and their expression of white mans love, was that there was not the stern rule or dictation that they or there mothers had been subject too, and cases are recorded where indian maidens have begged there white husbands to beat them, so they might know the law of submission and obedience. They like their stern bold warriors, did their part willingly, and were supreme rulers of their passion and emotions. Nature played her part and so strong were her laws regarded that they were supreme rulers of them selves. Almost the only thing that nature lent them to charm them or soften their nature was the colors she displayed in the flower or the autumn woods, being by nature a a lover of her handiwork, the love for bright color became a strong ruling passion.

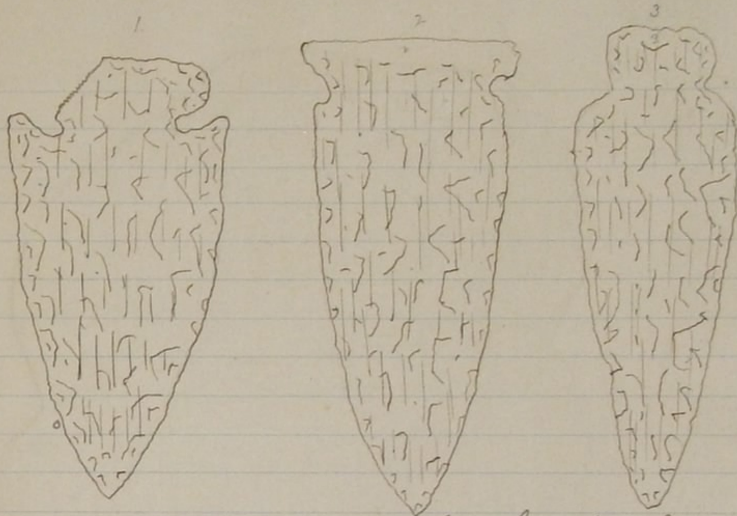
It is there fore that there understanding of colors played such an important part in their life, there home decoration, there own dress, his favorite war paint, the spirit or life of nature, moved him, crowned him as her master piece. His separation from her meant death.

Battle ax



1. Shape
2. Size
3. Material
4. Color
5. Condition
6. Age
7. Workmanship
8. Location
9. Date found.
10. Comments.

Battle ax found in Sec 2 proper by W. Cottrell and might be classed a belonging to the Neolithic age from its polished surface, and splendid workman-ship. It is complete in all its parts. having a finished round head, and a very deep groove running all around. It is of gray granite and very hard. It is fastened to a handle. and used in their battels or to kill large game.

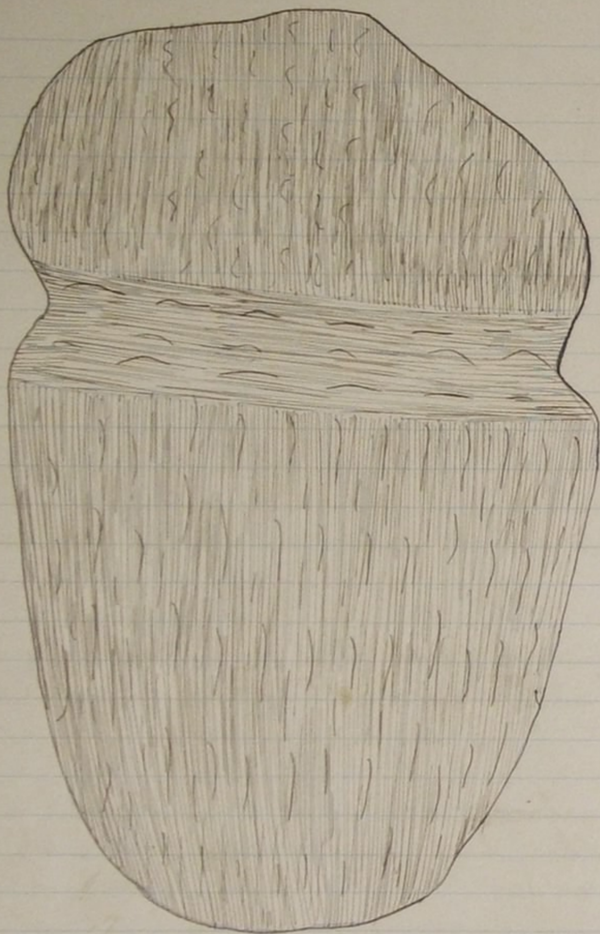


hunting spear. chert stone. rather thin. but heavy and strong point. good cutting edge. deep notch.

hunting spear. flint stone. very heavy and extra thick. but good cutting edge. straight base.

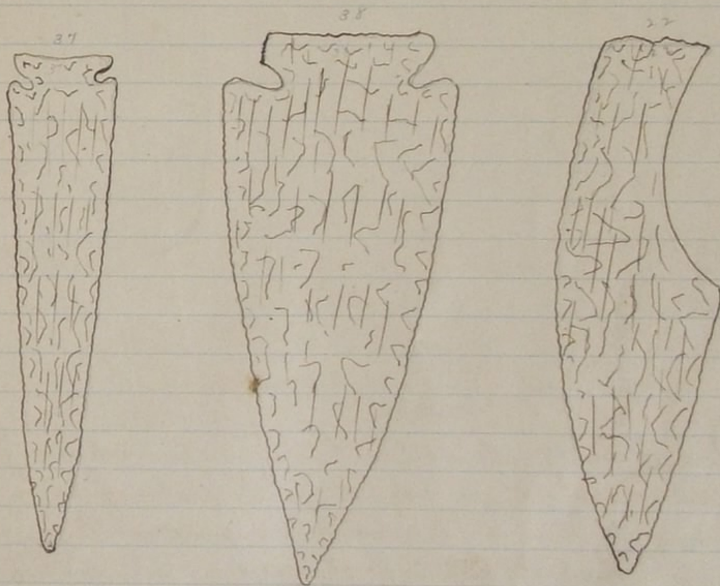
hunting spear. flint stone. slender but strong rather thick. very pointed. fine work straight slim base.

Battle ax



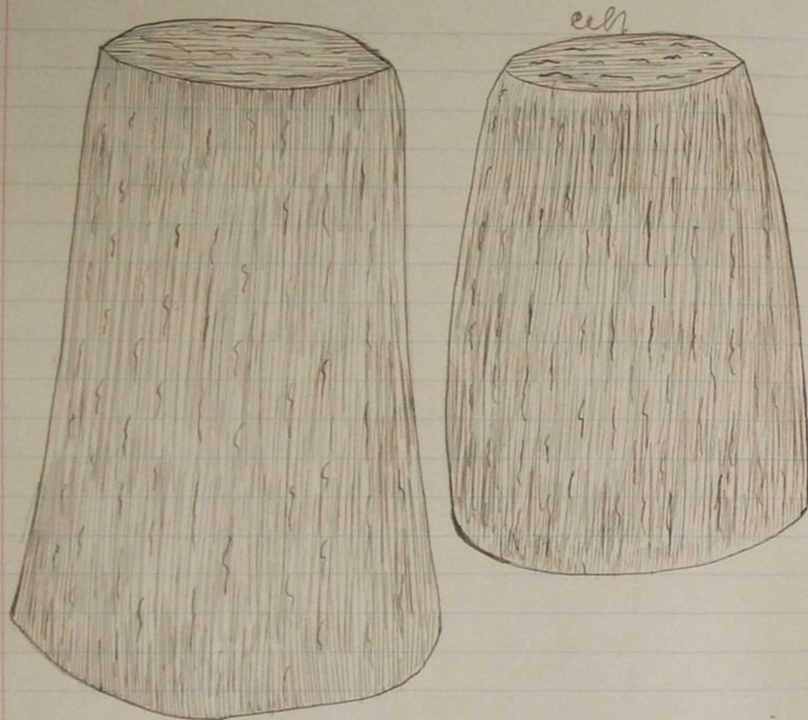
Battle ax found on the N E ¼ of Sec 2 Aug 9-1893 It is made of very hard granite. it also has a deep groove running all around. but does not show much work. It has a tapering point showing work. It

was no doubt selected for its shape, that it might be finished in a short time, or it may belong to the Paleolithic age, The rough outline on the top. shows that part was never worked at. It was found one day while threshing, near where an old building dood. having been carried on the rock pile by some former tiller of the land I carefully hid it that day. so as not to arouse curiosity:

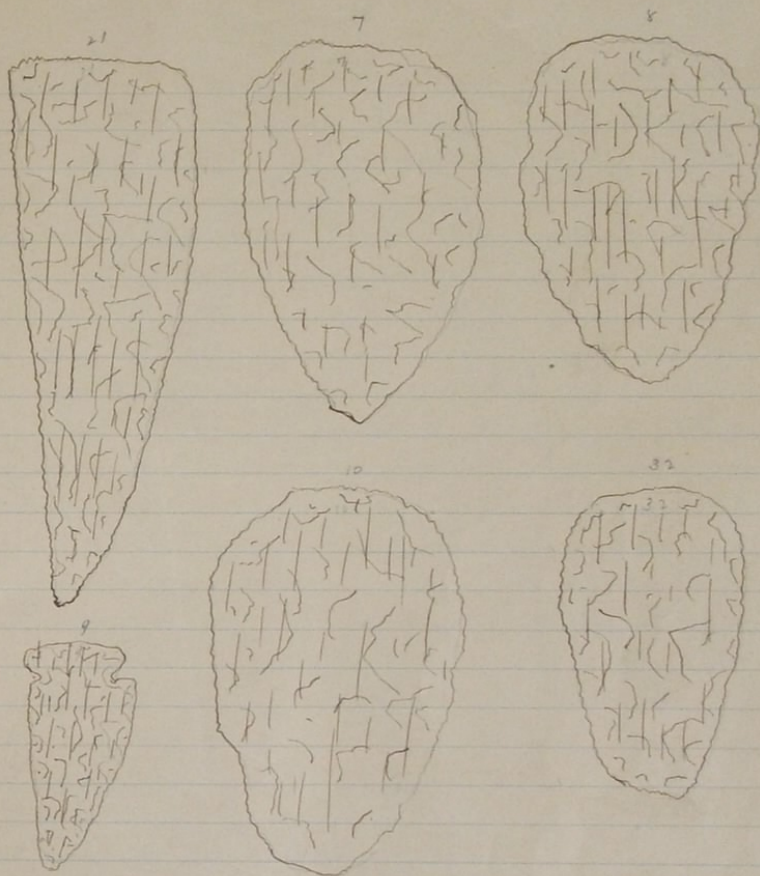


hunting spear dark + speckled flint. very slender fine work
hunting spear, chert stone rather thin but wide deep notch and long barbs
lance head light yellow flint. extra fine work rounded base. partly broken

Celt, ungrooved ax or Toma hawk

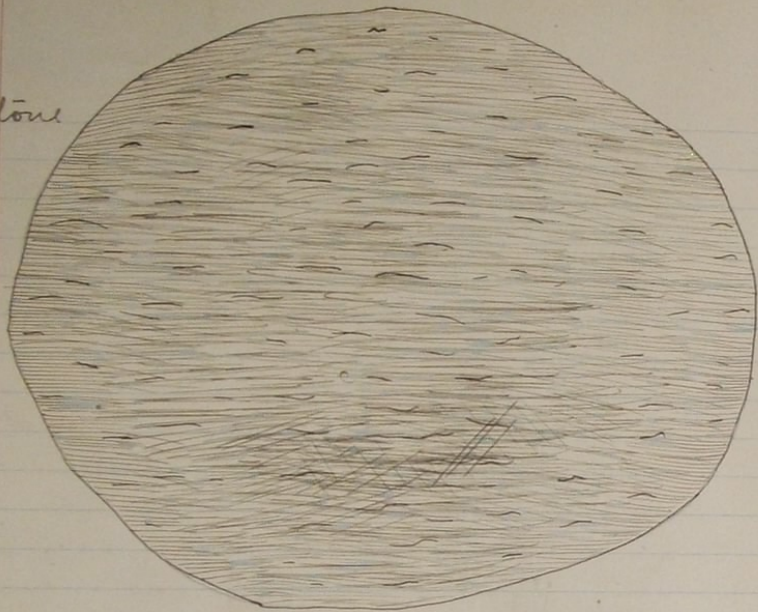


Celt. hatchet or tom a hawk or ungrooved ax found by Wade crawford in Nov 1896 while picking corn near Le Roy. Ill. It has a flaring blade. fine work, finish and polish that it could be classed as belonging to the neolithic age. the last half of the stone age. It is made of gray granite. They were fastened to a handle when needed in war or hunting or could be used with-out handle in many ways. The smaller celt. has a rounded blade of darker stone fine work and finish found in Missouria. but history lost

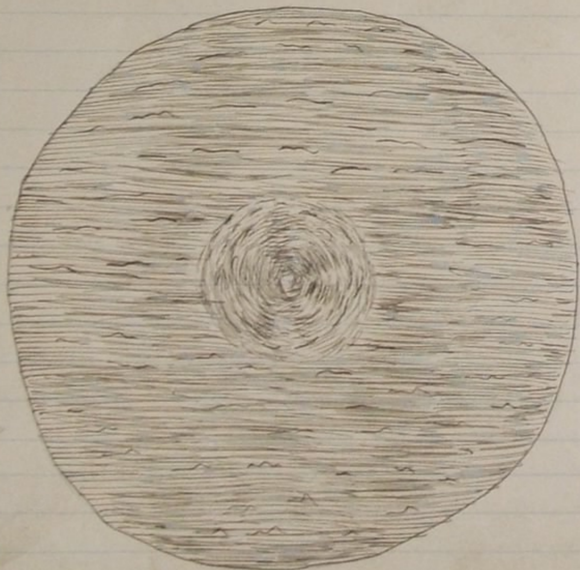


skinning knife chert stone. fine work two cutting edge.
scraper. flint good work full cutting edge
scraper " " " " "
skinning knife flint stone fine work notched base
scraper. flint fine work full cutting edge
scraper " " " " "

Rub Stone



discus



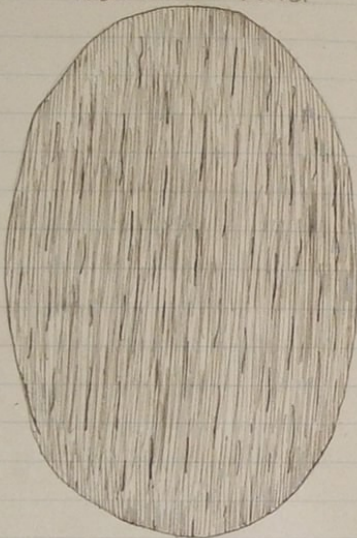
Rub Stone found on the highway between Sec 1 and 2 Some grading had been done for the road, leaving it exposed. The edges show where it has been worn from use used for rubbing hides or grinding corn. It is a glacial pibble showing no work only from use. It is a dark granite

Discoid biconcave used some times in a game called "Chung kee" rolling quoit discus throw to mix paint in. grind herbs, or medicine cup. The depressions are not very deep. It is made of very hard glacial granite (gray) It was given to me by John Eggenberger in 1905; found by him a few years before in Sec 28 Union Township. It is the only handiwork of the primative man in the line of game, or sports that I have

Scraper or Fleshing tool

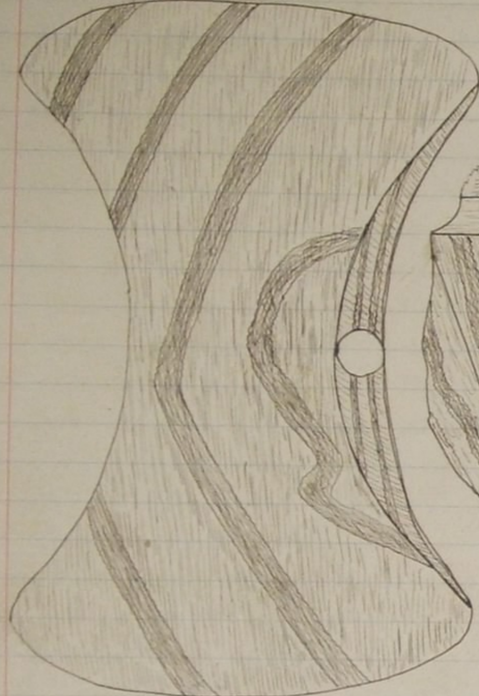


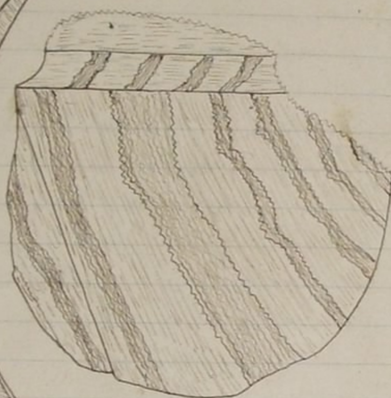
Hammer Stone



Scraper. found on the N.E.¼ of Sec 6. Prosper in the fall 1902 It is a rough scraper, or fleshing tool. It is made of dark stone, very hard, does not show much skill in work. having a rough edge. It was found near another scraper more crude and unfinished. a celt was also found at the same time by J. Smith. He was with me on this trip along the Five mile Creek. We also found a few arrow points. He is one of the early collectors, and has many of the implements and weapons of the primative Man in

his collection. two battle Axes. one from Sec 11 this township the other from Owego Township. On this trip he was again with me. and found the Ax. and near it I found a glacial stone as shown in the cut. used as a "hammer stone." does not show much work. also found some arrow points. I found one fine chipped drill but broken. also saw the place where a Indian was burried. A battle ax was found by Harry Hull along the Five mile Creek Sec 32. Another Ax was found in Sec 34 but lost. It was found near an old oak tree after a storm that had torn it down and tearing out some of the roots. exposing the Ax. J Smith has some hieroglyphic writing found in Sec 22. a fine collection of arrow points.



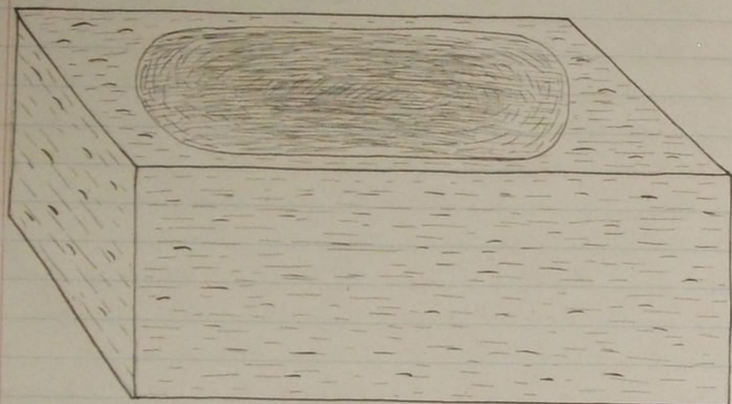


Found on the N E ¼ of Sec 3 Apr 1887. It belongs to the Mound Builders called a "Banner Stone", used as a ceromonial ornament, in their religious riets. It is made of varigated slate, with a hole drilled through it. splendid workmanship, perfect in form, double bit, flaring blades the hole a trifle larger at one end. from its shape and form it is very rare. It is highly valued as a rare piece of work of the Mound Builders Race. It was found in the spring while plowing for oats. I had often longed for a tom a hawk, and to my suppise one day the plow scraped the surface of a

smooth stone having noticed this, but had gone a few rods, I thought I would go back to investigate. to my suppise I found one half. I was satisfied with the fact, what I thought was a real tom a hawk. I showed it to my father and Brother and on coming back to the spot. the latter found the other half. The dirt filling the hole and freezing seperated it. I succeeded in mending it, so the join can hardly be seen It was found on Johnson Hill so concluded to dig down on the spot. the soil had never been changed. proving to us that it had been lost on the surface

Found on the S E ¼ of Sec 4 June 1894. same as above, but a very fine varigated slate. It is broken, exposing the hole. this shows much skill, not even a scratch from the drill, the lower edge is uneaven. showing that it has been tampered with. To the left is shown a straight line. this is a deep groove, there is also one on the other side. to be finally broken off. just why it was intended to brought to a point I can not say. The blade is thin, and as it gets nearer the hole. it flares out quite prominent to strengthen that part. just what shape it was I can not say. so do not show any dotted lines. It was found in the field while raining. and on leaving work. found this beautiful striped stone. which could be seen plainly on account of being wet. I put it in my pocket without much inspection, till I reached home. when on washing it. found it to belong to the Mound Builders Another Mound Builders work was found in Sec 5. but lost. This would make three pieces of their work found not far apart Sec 3.4 and 5. It also seems strange

Mortar Dish



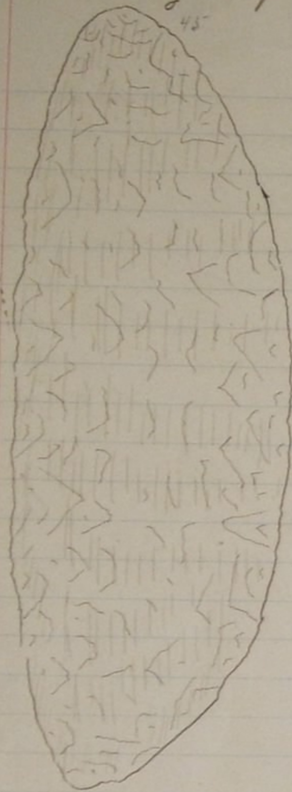
that they are found so close to the water shed, and no others being found in the township. that the washing of time should expose them or glacial action. one found on a hill. the other on rather a level plateau. the other I could not say. the question remains. both were a roving people. were they lost here, or carried here by the latter race, the indians. I often think the latter. The story of the Mound Builders, if it could ever be written will be of great interest. They were a race of more than average intelligence, and of agriculture tendencies. and their mounds are found in the rich valley land of Illinois, Indiania Ohio, Wisconsin & Michigan

Mortar Dish found in the N W¼ sec 3 by N. Eggenberger in 1885 given to me in 1900. It was plowed out. the point of the plow ran into the depression causing him to notice its peculiarity. from its shape he conceived the idea of using it for a chicken trough. It was found on what we call little "Round Top Hill" from its peculiar shape. It is situated between two ravines. It was no doubt their camping place. and as it was rudely made, was not considered of much value. The cut merely shows the depression It is made of medium soft stone. In this same locality I have found some fine arrows. one especially fine. perfect form long base shaft and finely chiseled.

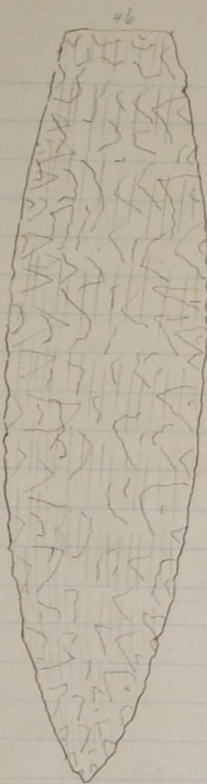
Skinning Knife

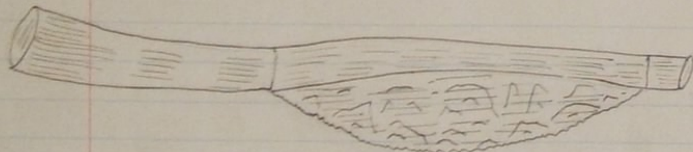
Lance Head

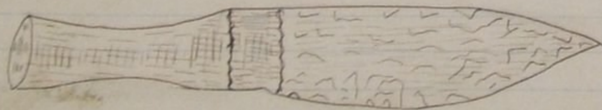
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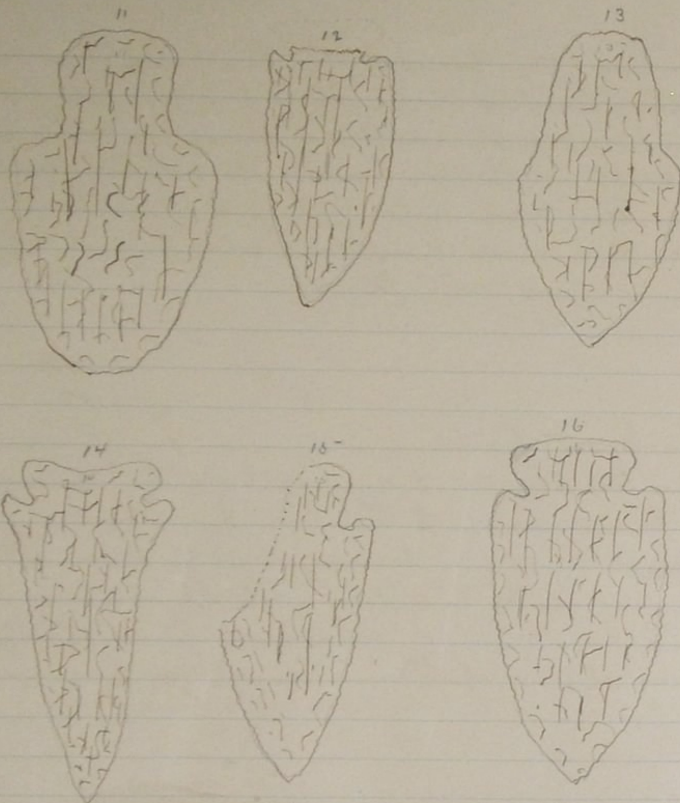




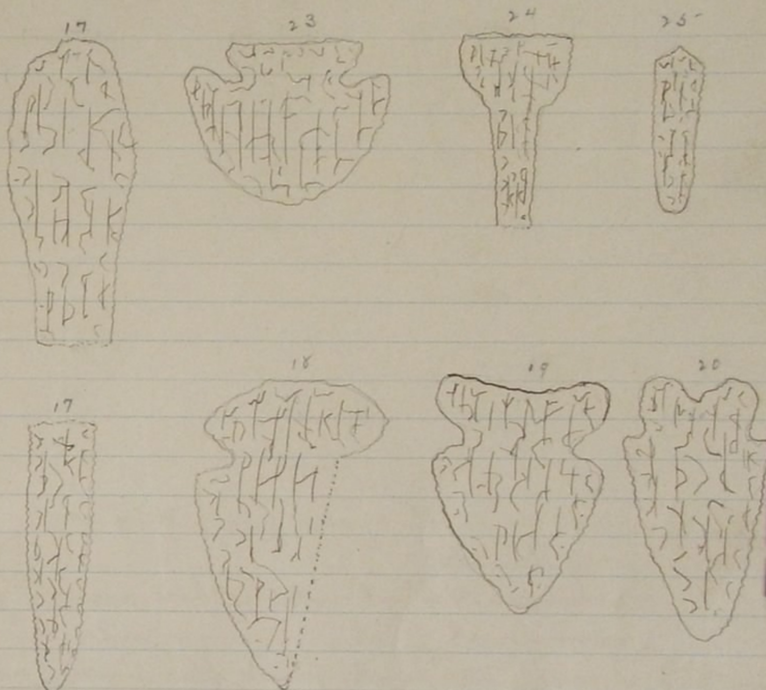


Skinning Knife found on the S.E.¼ of Sec 28 on Five Mile Creek by Arthur Stanford in the spring of 1903. bought from him in december 1903. It is called a skinning knife. can be used as a scraper without a handle. The cut below shows how the handles were attatched. the full edge shows the cutting edge. It is made from hard colored flint. chipped all around, good edge. fine work

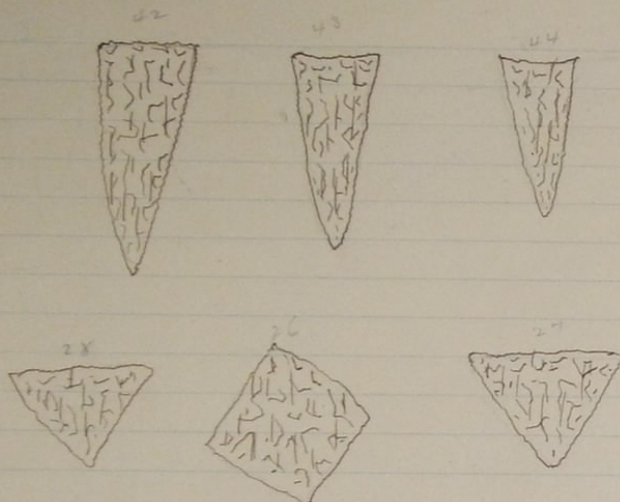
Lance Head found on the N.W.¼ of Sec 33 Union Township by Ben Pearson in 1904. given to me the same year. As it is found so close to this township. I could not help but give it a place. being found so close. It is an extra fine lance. made of white flint stone. It is highly prized for its length and delicate chipping. It is fastened to a long stick or staff. and would make a deadly weapon for defense



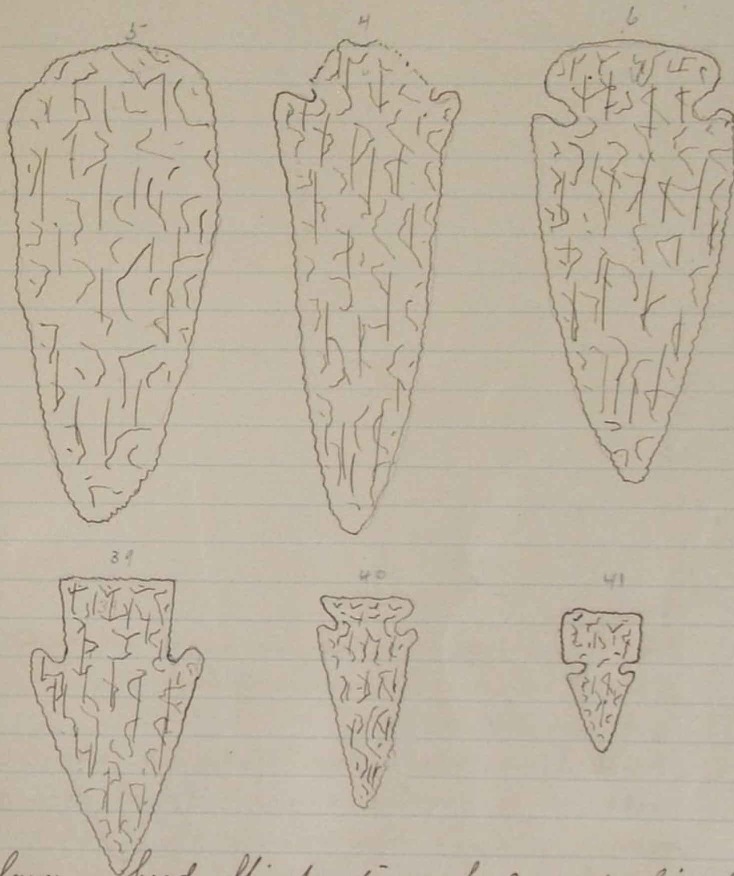
arrow point. rounded. long straight base flint dark
skinning knife, flint fine work notched base broken
arrow point. dark flint. extra long base also sharp
could be called pointed drill.
arrow point. flint. indented base notched long bevel
rotary extra fine work
arrow point flint. broken. short bevel rotary
Arrow point. flint extra fine work rounded
base. deep notched



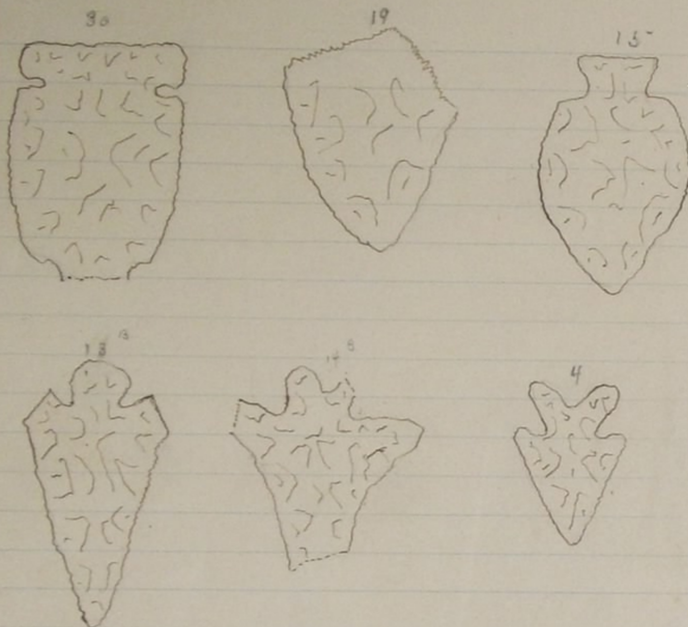
drill. broken. flint. fine work both ends sharpened
notched base or scraper, or blunt drill. flint beveled edge
drill flint broken. heavy base fine work
drill or hieroglyphic pencil good cutting edge pointed
and flattened.
drill flint. long slender extra fine work. broken
arrow point flint broken. very round base. fine work
arrow point flint indented base. wide + short
arrow point flint. big notched base good finish



spear points. flint extra fine cutting edge. thin &
very delicate.
spear point flint indented base smaller good finish
spear point flint " " wider good cutting edge
triangle war point. flint fine work rare
square " " " " very rare
triangle " " " " " rare



lance head. flint strong but good chipping
hunting spear flint rather heavy " "
hunting spear flint very round base deep notched
arrow point flint extra long straight shaft. notched
arrow point " " fine slender & thin
bird point " " heavy straight base, small



arrow point. flint extra fine work straight base point broken. either a notched base unfinished or a pointed drill.

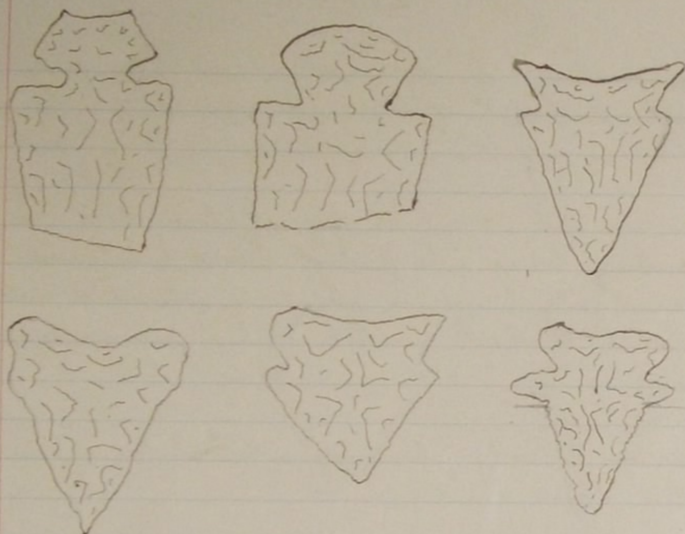
arrow point. coral (chain) Halysites catenulata. broken could not be worked on account of its formation seems strange they should try to chisel this coral formation. or that they should have carried it along. to work at, at their leisure. if not at the quarries. or was it lost by some earlier traibe or race. It no doubt has a straine history

arrow point. flint. blunt cutter. easily extracted and could be used again. rare.

arrow point flint. small round base, deef notched extended cutting lobes sharpened. easily extracted having a cutting return, very, very. rare.

arrow point, flint big notched base. very long cutting lobes sharpened. hard to extract. b[illegible] used only to wound. the long extended cutting lobes to check. make a wound. and could be used again.

arrow point. flint tiy notched base. deef notched fine work. bird point.



arrow point. dark flint. fine work but broken it has a very peculiar base. the only one in my collection. the sides slant to the center. the tip indented some. very rare type

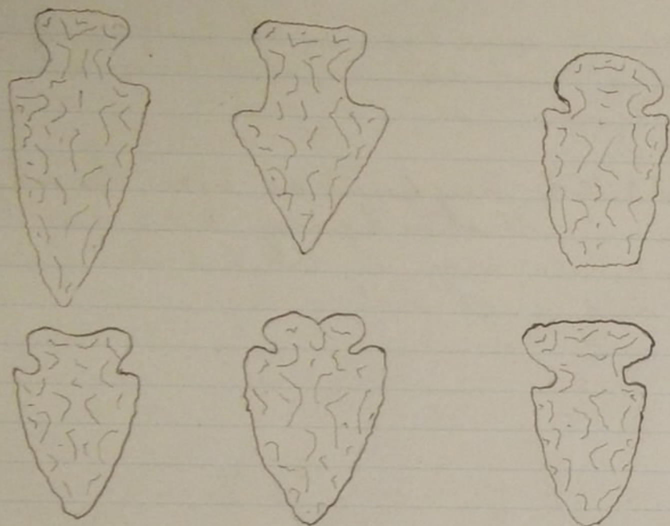
arrow point. white flint broken. it has a very peculiar base. a long shaft, deep notched, and very crowning

arrow point white flint. short base. very long points showing skill in working. very deep indented base

arrow point. same as above. but does not show any notches. or as fine a work. very deep indented base

arrow point. same type as the last one. very wide and short. deep indented base and slightly notched

arrow point. very peculiar type. the only one in my collection having extra long tips or points near the notches. also indented base. and rough teeth or edge.



arrow point. dark flint extra fine very long base and extra long notch

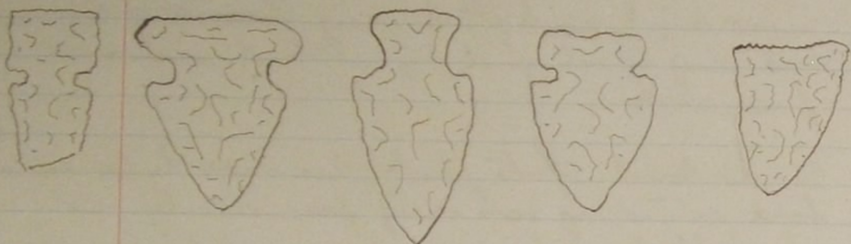
arrow point white flint. same type. but longer base. very peculiar style straight base and very long notches

arrow point white flint. very crowning base. fine notches. extra thick and heavy. showing a long but sharp bevel so as to make it rotate

arrow point. striped flint extra fine work indented base

arrow point dark flint very thin. very peculiar base, very short and big notched. shows extra fine work

arrow point white flint. peculiar type square base extending out very far. The only one in the collection having a base wider than the blade, or cutting edges



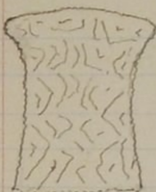
arrow point. white flint. fine work small long square base. nearly a third as long as the point

arrow point white flint peculiar type short but wide extending base. fine work teeth edge

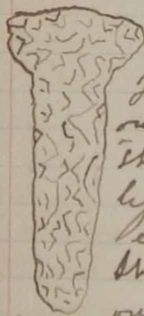
arrow point white flint very long shaft or base fine work

arrow point white flint. thin and fine work indented base

arrow point or broken skinning knife the shaft or fastening broken off.



This cut shows a peculiar piece of work. but as it is broken. it leaves us in doubt as to its use and purpose. The stone is unlike any found in this locality being very hard. transparent and of a quartz nature. It shows fine work & skill to cut it in such form. It no doubt is the upper part of some war weapon. which would be but a small part. It was given to me by J C Diemer in Feb 1906. found by him on his farm in Sec 32 Union Township.



DRILL

Drill found while plowing corn in June 07 - on a hill, where a another fine one was found. some years before. This is a perfect specimen of the slender type. made of white flint has extended base for fastening. It is not often that a drill is found on these open prairies. so considered a rare specimen.



Battle Ax

It was found in June 1905 by Charles Black. mng of the dredge boat while dredging the Vermillion River. It was found on the bank near what was known as "Crab Tree Grove" due north of Chatsworth, near where the Charlotte school stands. Charlotte Township.
It is made of glacial granite (green) very hard. The cut shows where a piece was broken off. It has a fine finish, good cutting edge, deep groove all around, also small grooves on the sides, something very peculiar. The entire bit shows a great deal of work.



Celt, ungrooved Ax, or Fleshing Tool, and sometimes called Tomahawk.
Given to me by W E Holmes of Morris Ill. found by him on the Mazon River near where it empties into the Illinois.

It is a fine specimen made of glacial granite gray and speckled white very hard. It is well balanced, fine tapered ground cutting edge, which is still very sharp.

Given to me Aug 14-1907. by W.E. Holmes. Morris Ill.



Round hammer stone, a slug sewed in a sack, and thus fastened to a short stick.
Found Apr. 1906 by H.J.M while digging a cellar for the new house on Sec 3 The old Ruston Farm. It is a fine specimen, made of very hard dark granite, fine shape and very smooth.



Indian Battle ax.

Given to me by George Lovelock, found by him a few years before on the banks of the Faulkner Slough Creed in Sec 25 Owego Twp.

It is a very crude ax and probably belongs to the early or Paeolithic man. The groove extending around it is about the only work done, and as the point is broken can not detect much work done even higher up.

It is a peculiar stone and I can not class it, It resembles a very dark gray granite and rather hard and durable It is rather of a fiborous and feathery nature and light in weight.

June 8-08. H. J. M.



Tomahawk -
Old style tomahawk also called celt, skinner and fleshing tool.

Given to me by Henry Keener Given to him by Mrs Barnes found near the Kickapoo Grove south of Fairbury Ill.

It is a splendid specimen The top and side walls are flattened. also a good tapering edge (cutting).

It is a glacial pebble and a gray granite very hard It had a very good shape so did not need much work. Dec 29-08.

With this specimen I got about 220 arrow points found by him at the junction of Indian Grove Creek and Vermillion River in Avoca Township Livingston C. Ill.

It is a miscellaneous collection, some war points, bird points, fish spears, knives, drills lances hunting spears, chisels gouges, rotary arrows and one beveled drill.



BATTLE AX.

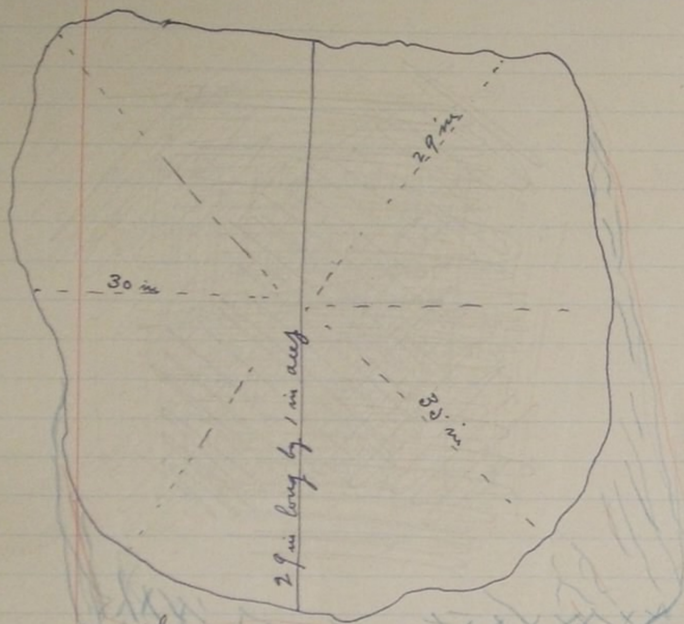
Found by John
Larkins on the O.
H-P-Noel farm Sec
4-NE$\frac{1}{4}$ Saumemin
Township while plowing
in Aug 1910. Given
to me in September
1910.
It is made of the
mottled granite; show-
-ing skilled work.

H. J. MIES
SEP-18.10.

I think of the primitive man that roamed these prairies wild
I think of his lakes & rivers of a life that was free and wild
I think of the deer skin wigwam that sheltered his wife & child
I think of the trail in the forest of his battles fierce and wild.

I think of the squaw and her labor as she tended the maize & vine
I think of the forest monarch that was his temple & shrine
I think of the braves as they floated their bark and basked in the sunshine
I think of his income near the rippling streams of a race he had to run.

Large Anvil Stone. Amity Township. along the Vermillion River



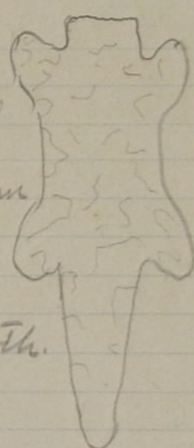
Anvil stone in the Vermillion River Amity Twp near Old Bayou Cemetery. About 10 rods east of the ravine that empties into the Vermillion River or the first Ravine east of the Cemetery. The stone is at the bottom of the bluff on the rivers edge. The bluff at this point is nearly 20 feet above the River level.

The Anvil Stone has a flat surface (material (granite) (gray) and is exposed a foot above the surface. Would estimate the weight

perhaps 1000 # History pertaining to this stone. Used as a work table in shaping all kinds of weapons and tools. The groove had a special purpose in holding stone, weathering down bows and shaft. Javeline sticks. The wash has either covered up or washed away the flaking. It is the best table or anvil rock I ever found in the County. The bluff land between the Vermillion & the old channel of Rock Creek was an ideal table land and from the recollection of Tom Young an old residenter in that locality says that this table land was used by the Indians "Kickapoos" for a Camp site. It is not far from the Village site and Indian Bottoms, He can remember when it was a beautiful timbered spot. and the Indians kept it clear from under growth.

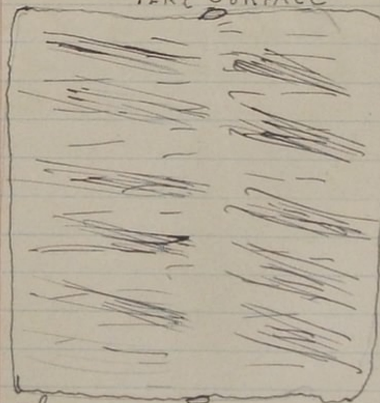
'The Red Colored banded stone or the Indian Spirit Stone. I have this beautiful stone in my yard now. In all my recollections of boulders comming down in our Ice flow I have never found one so beautifuly colored What connection it has with the Anvil Stone is past my understanding. Situated as close as it was to the Anvil Stone it could have been used as a Spirit Stone. Indians did worship peculiar carved and colored stone the same as the early Egytians. The Madison Museum in Wisconsin have a Spirit Stone given them by the Pottowatomie Indians. This custom prevailed among our Indians and I am recording this as a Spirit Stone.

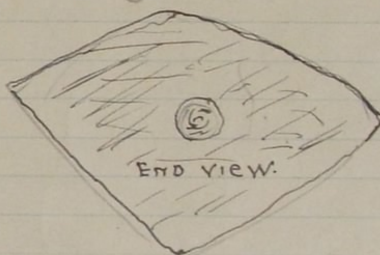
Effigy or ornamental
pendant is in the collection
of Dr Shastid of Pittsfield
Ill.
Exact size and made from
white flint (No vaculite)
Has been worn so much
that the flaking on one
side is almost smooth.



Fine
workmanship

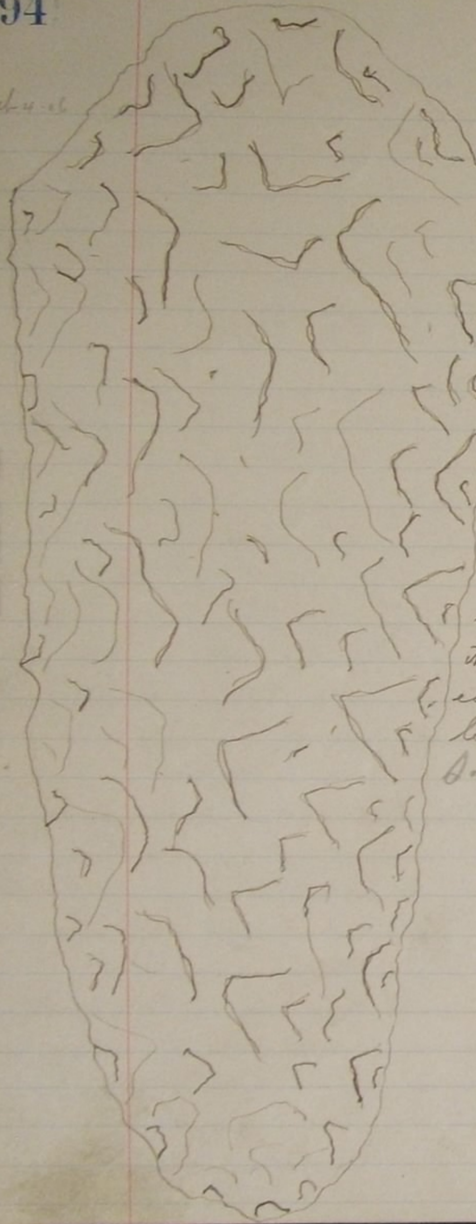
FLAT SURFACE





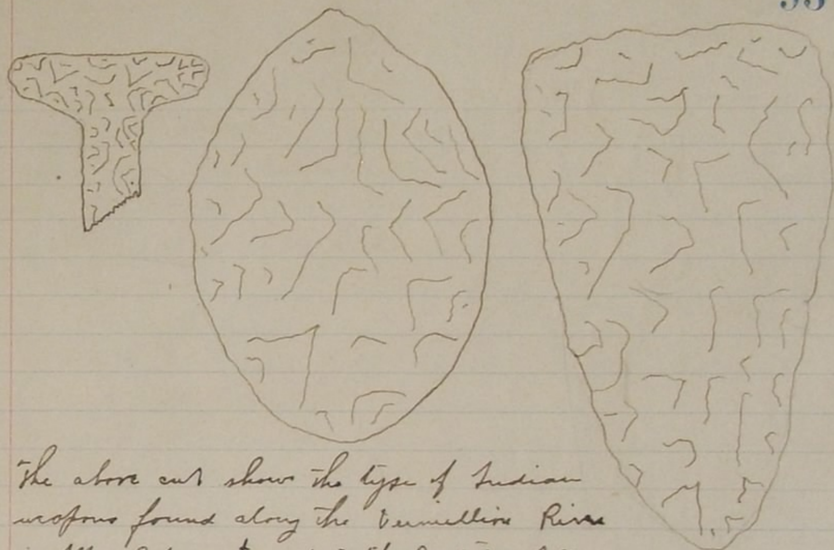
EXACT SIZE. STONE GRINDER.
Found in Hinman Woods by
Joe Sutheroute about 1927.
Material. banded sand stone
good texture. very hard.
Shows wear on one side. The depression on both ends
was a hold for thumb and finger when grinding.
Could have also been used as a polisher. This
type is very rare. in the County. I only know
of two specimens.

Feb 4-06



Hoe or kaffir spade
exact size. found 1905 by Ed.
Kuff along the lake shore near
Chicago. now belong to
J Smith.
It is a colored yellow
lime stone, rather rough
tool. not a finished cutting edge
but in all it was well fin-
ished for its use to stir
the soil. and probaly not
intended to be very sharp.
both end could be used
but the drawing shows that
the tip was the best cutting
edge. being beveled back
leaving a small rounded
point.

Feb 4-06



The above cut show the type of Indian
weapons found along the Vermillion River
in Ill. Belong to W. H. Roth Pontiac. Ill.

1st Broken drill. a very fine drill and the flanches are
cut so that they could also be used. it is made of
white flint. a very good cutting edge.

2d Flaking tool. extra fine work. a good cutting edge
found near Pontiac Ill. also the other one was found
at the same place. near together. suppose to be an
old Indian burrying place

3. same. also could be used as a skinning knife
for it also has a very fine edge. both of these
show extra fine work manship

The drift was found in sec 22 Amity Twp. on a hill
in the same locality. there must have been a camp
or battle field for weapons of all kind were found
there. W H Roth & H J Smith were there in 1904. seeing
many specimens.

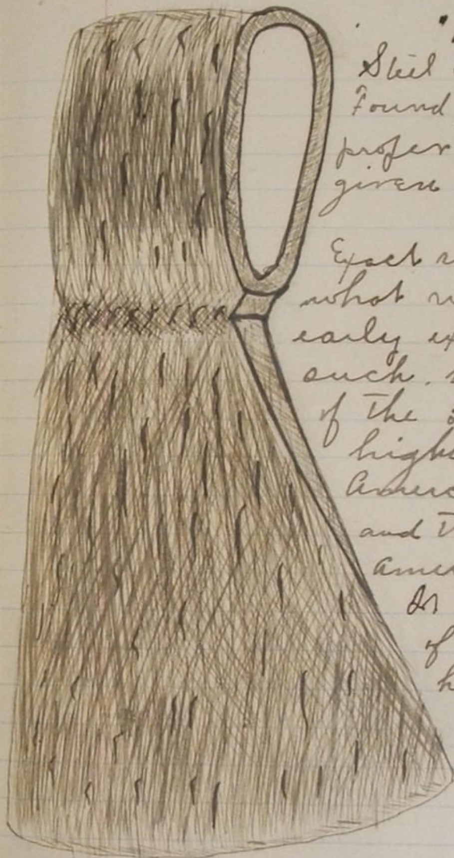
Pontiac Ill. Dec 14-1929.
This Ax was given to Kenneth Knights son of Scott Knights. by H. J. Mill.

1929
1907
22



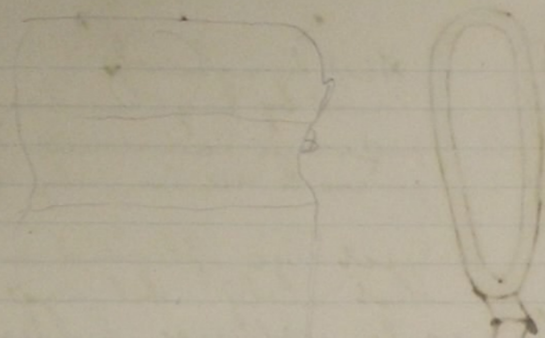
Battle Ax,
found by Scott Knights on his farm in Sec 8 Saunemin Township, south of Eylar Ill while plowing in the fall of 1906.

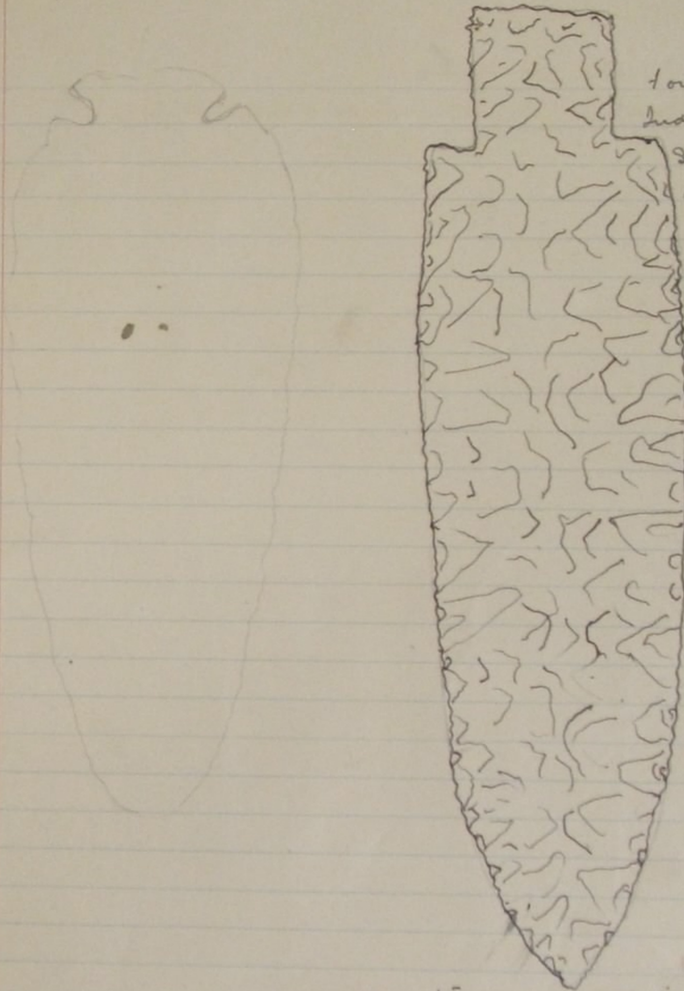
It is a glacial (granite green) pebble, and does not show much work. The only part worked is the groove and cutting edge, the latter does not show a nick, also comes, or ground to a fine edge. The peculiarity of the edge shows a much latter work than the groove, and while the tool could be classed as belonging to the Paleolithic Age, it has been re-sharpened by some latter race. It is highly prized one of the war weapons found on a farm that had been tilled for 40 years. and found by Mr Knights after the plow had exposed it, what a history it hold of ages long gone by. It was bought from him by H. J. Mill in June 1907. given to Leo Mill of Saunemin Ill.



Steel "Tomahawk"
Found by Guy Chambers in Sec 4 proper in Saunemin Township given to me in July 1907.

Exact size, splendid work, somewhat rusty, belongs to the early explorers, hunters, and such, but fell into the hands of the Indians, and were highly prized. It is an American Indian war hatchet and the name Tomahawk of American Indian origin. It belongs to the early age of the Iron age. being all hand made.





Found on an Indian Village Site near Momence. Ill

Perfect specimen - 7½ in long. 2 in wide

H J M.

May 27. 1931.

Hunting spear point
Seven and ½ inches long.
Red flint, outside surface oxidized
found by Robert Stafford of Sumner
Luf't many years ago. 1868.

Articles bought

1.00 Bottle at Vermillion River while dredging
1.00 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



